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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Kusong Area

1. In January 1952, foundations for a spinning mill combine<sup>1</sup> were being constructed in the Tongsan (125-20, 40-01) (XE-9932) district of Kusong-gun (125-18, 40-02) (XE-9634) in North P'yongan Province. The construction was under the direct control of the North Korean Ministry of Light Industry. A semi-underground spinning mill, which was scheduled for completion by the fall of 1952, was to occupy buildings which formerly belonged to the Kusong mine. There were from 2,000 to 3,000 laborers working on the project. Electric motors of several hundred horsepower were being used. Power came from the Sup'ung hydroelectric plant at Sakchu (125-03, 40-23) (XE-7472). A transportation unit of 40 to 50 trucks, under the direction of the Department of Land Transportation of the North Korean Cabinet, was hauling material for the construction work. Upon completion of the project, the newest type of spinning machines were to be imported from the USSR.
2. In January, installations for the project were at the following locations:
  - a. Construction sites at YE-003288, and YE-001293, partly underground and near 40 or 50 Korean style houses.

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- b. Warehouses and labor compound at YE-018276, in about 11 Korean style houses.
- c. Electric motors, transmitters,<sup>2</sup> and a warehouse at YE-016293 and YE-022293, in 10 Korean houses.
- d. Transportation unit at YE-015273, in 5 Korean style houses.

Yongbyon Area

- 3. In January 1952, there was a textile mill near Yongbyon (125-48, 39-49) (YE-4011). This mill, which was run by the North Korean Ministry of Industry, was turning out more silk products for military use than any other plant in North Korea. Although this area had been bombed, most of the equipment was intact in January. There were about 100 staff employees and 3,000 contract laborers working at the mill. Raw cotton and silk yarn was being imported from the USSR. The value of the machines and materials was estimated at approximately 500,000,000 North Korean won.
- 4. Mill installations in the Yongbyon area were as follows:
  - a. Warehouses in Korean-style buildings and factory-type buildings at YE-390103, YE-402096, YE-393092, YE-396097, and YE-398095.
  - b. Factory buildings at YE-399096, YE-406101, and YE-378106.

Sariwon Area

- 5. On 30 August 1952, the Sariwon (125-45, 38-30) (YC-4064) Spinning and Weaving Factory at Sanghae-ri (125-43, 38-25) (YC-3755) was producing cotton yarn, raw silk, and wool yarn. This factory, which was controlled by the North Korean Ministry of Light Industry, employed 270 laborers and 30 office workers. Its equipment included 40 spinning machines, 15 motors, 12 cotton gins, 7 oil engines, and 1 boiler.

Masan-ni

- 6. In late August 1952, there was a textile factory in Masan-ni (125-12, 38-20) (XC-9245) at XC-936429. This factory, which was managed by YANG Ch'ang-hyon (2799/2490/6881), aged 52, a member of the Labor Party, employed 105 people. The plant was producing cotton cloth, ginned cotton, cotton seed oil, and laundry soap, which were shipped to various nationalized stores and consumers guild stores as directed by the local Industry Control Department. Ten village houses were being used as factory buildings. Three transformers, each of which had a capacity of 30 kilowatts, were installed on trees at XC-937428, east of the factory buildings. The transformers were camouflaged with sand bags.

P'yongyang Area

- 7. On 2 September 1952, there was a textile factory in underground dugouts at YD-377247 in Inhung-ni (125-45, 39-03) (YD-3825), P'yongyang, about 400 meters north of the Sop'yongyang railroad station (125-45, 39-02) (YD-3824). This factory, which was manufacturing cotton cloth, employed 90 men and 60 women. The cotton thread used by the factory was being imported from the USSR and Communist China. Most of the output was being used to supply the North Korean army, but a small amount was allocated to the consumers guild.

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1. [ ] Comment. [ ] the words "Triest Spinning Mill." The Russian word "trest," literally translated, means "unification of concerns turning out related products."

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2. [ ] Comment. The word "transformers" was probably intended.

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